TL 6073

A. Subbian, BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND PEACE APPEARING IN INDIAN NEWSPAPERS (1979-1980). The unpublished manuscript, completed this year, contains over 200 pages of citations to India's major periodicals.

INDONESIA AND EAST TIMOR

PRISON CONDITIONS THREATEN LIVES OF DETAINEES; ICRC TO BEGIN EMERGENCY RELIEF PROGRAM

Tapol, 8a, Treport Street, London SW18 2BP, UK.

Timor Information Service, PO Box 77, Clifton Hill, Victoria 3065, Australia.

Testimony from detainees held on Atauro Island and in Comarca Prison, as well as from Amnesty International observers reveals that prison conditions in these two areas are extremely harsh, and that food shortages and medical problems threaten the lives of the inmates. Following a mission to Atauro Island from 16-18 February the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has announced a six-month relief program to provide detainees detainees with emergency food and medical assistance.

A letter from East Timor, sent in November last year and published by the Timor Information Service in April, describes conditions for prisoners on Atauro Island as follows:

There is a general impression of sadness, hunger, distrust...There are around 4000 exiles The larger number of the exiles are from Los Palos (around 1300), followed by Baucau and Viqueque. The majority of the exiles (about 2/3) are women and children--women of every age, a good number between the ages of 60-70 years. The majority were exiled because their sons maintain the armed resistance against the presence of Indonesia, they fight for the independence of Timor. These women live alone, sitting in a corner of the tents, keeping company with others in the same condition. They starve, having been abandoned by all.

Accomodation: The exiled live in tents. Although there are 45 tents; of these 43 are inhabited; all are numbered; 45-70 people (10-15 families) live in each tent. Those that can put up lantens, that is, rudimentary beds, can still escape from the rain; the others sleep on the humid and muddy ground; when it rains, everything is flooded... All these tents do not offer any habitable conditions, there is no no element of hygiene...

Food: Everyone is hungry. Some groups of exiles who had been warned of their destination were able to bring some supplies with them--it is off these supplies that they are living. However, the majority had been tricked (lied to): they received orders to present themselves in Dili with promises that it was for three days, for one week or for a fortnight. The truth is that some have already been in Atauro more than one-and-a-half years; others for six months or three months, and some more recently for one month. But the exiled still arrive. As for food, they receive one small can of corn per week for each person; these cans of corn have to last for the meals of one week. To mix with the corn, the exiles go in search of leaves, roots and whatever else can be found to eat. The Catholic mission has helped substantially these exiled, and it can be said that it is due to the mission that many of these exiles are still alive. Even the Indonesian military themselves are conscious of this help.

Clothing: The general impression is that everyone lacks clothes. The people that were not warned came only with the clothes they were wearing at the moment they were captured and taken to Atauro. Some who brought more clothing are forced to sell or exchange it for food so that they can survive.

Disease: Many diseases occur among the exiles. Lately what has affected the exiles was diarrhoea, caused by lack of obtainable food; the exiles eat what they can find and there is a lack of water. In general, it is notable that everyone lacks vitamins, the children are skeletal, badly fed and they suffer skin diseases caught since arriving on Atauro.

There is an average of two deaths per day; of these deaths, the majority are children and old people...

Another letter, received from a detainee who spent 1½ years in Comarca Prison and who was exiled to Atauro Island last year, describes the situation at the first prison this way:

I have been here in Atauro for about one-and-a-half months. I came from the Comarca Prison, where I was for a year and a half. In the prison I was together with a group of fifteen people, in a room where even standing all of us could not fit. In this room there was a small hole where light and air came through. One other hole on the ground was in place of the toilet. One other little hole was for them to pass food through. Of this group of 15, four died of hunger. It was to me a very horrible experience to witness the death of these people. Death by hunger is a spectacle that cannot be described.

International organizations concerned with the situation have decried "the harsh conditions and poor diet in the Comarca" that "seriously endanger prisoners' health," (Amnesty International) and one, the ICRC, has begun a six-month program of relief for detainees held on Atauro Island. Relief supplies are to be taken to the island once a month, beginning this past April. Medical assistance will include a nutritional center and a malaria eradication campaign. The ICRC will also undertake tracing programs to facilitate contact between detainees on Atauro and relatives elsewhere with whom they have lost contact.

LAWYER ARRESTED FOR INSULTING SUHARTO

Soenardi, the lawyer who last December widely distributed a letter calling for an investigation into President Suharto's role in the 1965 "coup attempt" was arrested in Jakarta on 19 April. He is now being held in a military prison.

His arrest warrant, providing initially for a one-month detention, accuses him of insulting the Head of State and violating the electoral law. Shortly after his December letter was sent, Soenardi was called in for questioning five times but was not actually held in custody. The event which led to his arrest is the distribution of a second letter, on 10 April, repeating his earlier demand for an investigation of Suharto's role and calling once again for the elections to be postponed until it can be determined whether Suharto is "fit to stand for President". He also claims in this second document that the first letter was widely read by people from many different walks of life.

Soenardi is Counsellor of the Indonesian Bar Association (PERADIN) and Secretary-General of Gerakan Rakyat Marhaen (Marhaen People's Movement), a nationalist group that called last year for a boycott of the general elections. The Legal Aid Institute (LBH) will be defending Soenardi if he comes for trial.

(From TAPOL Bulletin, 8a Treport St., London SW18 2BP, England.)

OPM LEADER EXECUTED

Martin Tabu, a leader of the *Organisasi Papua Merdeka* (OPM-Free Papua Organization), was taken from his cell in Jayapura, the capital of West Papua, in April this year and shot and killed by Indonesian soldiers. According to OPM sources, the execution took place in Entrop, a short distance from Jayapura Harbor. Because of the large number of executions that have taken place in Entrop, the place has now become known as the "place of skulls".

(From TAPOL Bulletin, 8a Treport St., London SW18 2 BP, England.)

MUSLIM DAILY BANNED

After receiving two warnings during the election campaign, the Muslim daily, PELITA was banned three days after the 4 May election for publishing unofficial election results for Jakarta which challenged the government's claim that Golkar had won a majority. The political weekly TEMPO had been closed on 12 April for publishing stories unfavorable to the government party (see HRI 7:4).

PUBLICATIONS

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TAPOL BULLETIN, 8a, Treport Street, London SW18 2BP, England.
Bulletin No. 51 (May 1982):
- Atauro" Anatomy of a Prison Island;
- EDITORIAL: The Election and Basic Human Rights;
- Portuguese President Seeks Pope's Intervention on East Timor;
- The Falklands and East Timor;
- Joint Declaration to End British Military Support for Indonesian Repression;
- Election Death Toll;
- Analysis of a Rigged Election;
- Election Results Challenged;
- TEMPO Banned;
- Eliezer Bonay, Former Governor of West Irian Interviewed;
- Spotlight on Two Prisoners.

E. TIMOR UPDATE, East Timor Human Rights Committee, Box 363 Clinton Station, Syracuse, New York 13201, USA.
Issue No. 3 (Spring 1982):
- Australian Senate to hold inquiry on the East Timor situation; this is the first time that the Australian Parliament has undertaken an official inquiry of Australia's policies towards its closest neighbor. The hearings are scheduled to be held in July;
- Former Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam attacks reports made by Msgr. Martinho da Costa Lopes, the Vatican-appointed Apostolic administrator in East Timor who alleges an abuse of power by the military and warns of impending food shortages;
- 22 East Timorese on trial for trying to flee East Timor "illegally";
- Congressional representatives Hall (OH), Edwards (CA), and Senators Tsongas (MA) and Proxmire (WI) have spoken out recently in support of the people of East Timor;
- A delegation of Indonesians secretly visited Portugal in December 1981 in an effort to begin building a lobby there to press for recognition of Indonesia's takeover;
- Pat Walsh, "Church May Hold Key to Timor's Future." This article, written by an Australian priest, is an examination of Vatican policy toward East Timor.

TIMOR NEWSLETTER, an independent monthly bulletin from Rua da Arrabida, 55-1° Esq., 1200, Lisbon, Portugal.
Vol. 1, No. 11 (June 1982):
- An in-depth analysis of the confidential Timor dossier declassified by President Eanes of Portugal last year after succumbing to public pressure. The Timor dossier is the official report of a military inquiry begun in 1976 and presented in February 1977;
- After the next issue, the TIMOR NEWSLETTER will no longer appear as a monthly, but will continue to appear as an occasional publication.

WEST PAPUAN OBSERVER, Stichting Werkgroep Nieuw Guinea, PO Box 51251, 1007 EG Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Vol. 6, Nos. 3-4 (September-December 1981):

- Militant resistance remains strong in West Irian;
- Governor of Irian Jaya denies reports of OPM activity in his "province";
- Kakaks in New Caledonia press for independence;
- Students in Port Moseby supporting the Free Papua Movement (OPM) claim that Indonesia has embarked on a 5-year program of "Cultural Genocide" in an effort to exterminate the Melanesian race in Irian Jaya;

Vol. 6, No. 5 (January-February 1982):

- Indonesian bombers may have used Napalm in a strike on the Wisellakes region of West Papua;
- Prisoners of conscience receive harsh treatment in the town of Jayapura;
- Papua New Guinea and Irian Jaya have agreed on a new Border Development Program in an attempt to foster equal development on either side of the border and to quell regional distrubances;
- Vanuatu has refused to allow the US Navy warships to visit;

CARPA BULLETIN, Committee Against Repression in the Pacific and Asia, PO Box K717, Haymarket, NSW 2000, Australia.

Issue No. 10 (May 1982) is entitled, "The Struggle of the Indonesian People":

- Editorial;
- RENDRA: "Struggling for Artistic Freedom,"
- PRAMOEDYA: "A Leading Novelist is Silenced," "Interview," and "Envoy Recalled,"
- EAST TIMOR: "Senate Committee Submission," "Fretilin Answers Whitlam," and "Victorian ALP Policy,"
- ELECTIONS: "The Generals Always Win,"
- INDOCTRINATION: "The Butcher of Java Comes to Australia,"
- REVIEW: "Indonesian Workers and Their Right to Organise,"
- Update

João Loff Baretto, THE TIMOR DRAMA: PORTUGAL AND EAST TIMOR, APRIL 1974-DECEMBER 1975, with an introduction by Adelino Gomes and Jill Jolliffe. $US 5.00 air postage paid from: TIMOR NEWSLETTER, Rua Damasceno Monteiro, 14A-R/c, 1100 Lisboa, Portugal. THE TIMOR DRAMA is based on testimony to the Permanent People's Tribunal held in Lisbon in June 1981. Although the book was written before the release of the dossier, it anticipates much of its material and is suggested as an accessible alternative to the 867-page dossier (which is unlikely to be translated into English). The 72-page work, which reflects the author's own interpretation of events, is available at a reduced rate for bulk orders.

Flora E. Montealegre, "Background Information on Indonesia: The Invasion of East Timor and US Military Assistance," published by the Institute for Policy Studies, 1901 Que St., NW Washington, DC 20009. May 1982. 16 pp. incl. tables.

Indonesian Documentation Center, INDONESIAN WORKERS AND THEIR RIGHT TO ORGANIZE: FEBRUARY 1982 UPDATE. 16 pp., English. INDOC, PO Box 11250, 2301 EG Leiden, The Netherlands. In May, 1981, the Indonesian Documentation and Information Centre in Leiden, The Netherlands, published the INDONESIAN WORKERS AND THEIR RIGHT TO ORGANISE, dealing with conditions relating to the application in Indonesia of ILO Convention No. 98 on the right of workers to organise and to bargain collectively (ratified and made binding under Indonesian Law No. 18 of 1956). The "green book", as it came to be known, was widely distributed among the press and trade unions, both in The Netherlands and abroad. At the time it was hoped that the problem raised by the book--that of the non-application of Convention 98--might also be raised at the annual conference of the ILO in Geneva in June 1981. That did not happen. Now, a year later, cases of violation of Convention 98 in Indonesia continue. The present update of the book includes a list of such cases, a selection from amongst those which reach the Indonesian press. It is being published in the hope that, on the eve of the 1982 ILO Conference, the right of Indonesian workers to organize freely may yet receive international recognition.

Pramoedya Ananta Toer, BUMI MANUSIA (This Earth of Mankind), available from TAPOL (see address elsewhere in this section). This novel, banned and burned in Indonesia, has now appeared in English as a Penguin paperback. It was published in Australia in May, and will be published in the UK on 26 August. The translation is by Max Lane. £2.50 plus postage.

"East Timor: Survival and Resistance," translated from KOMMENTAR (Swedish monthly: February 1982), in NEWSFRONT INTERNATIONAL No. 268-69 (May/June 1982), pp. 16-17. An interview with Fretilin's Foreign Minister Mari Alkatiri.

George J. Aditjondro, "The Irianese Ethnic Minorities in Indonesia: An Issue of National Integration," in IMPACT Vol. 17, No. 2 (February 1982), pp. 63-67.

JAPAN

BLL CELEBRATES 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL SUIHEISHA'S FOUNDING

Buraku Liberation Research Institute, Buraku Liberation League, 1-6-12 Kuboyoshi, Naniwa-ku, Osaka City 556, Japan.

On March 2 and 3 in Kyoto the Buraku Liberation League (BLL) celebrated the 60th anniversary of the founding of the National Suiheisha (Levelers' Association). The event was attended by members